Mint, has been postponed until the third Monday in February. The Federal Grand Jury have rendered a report to the United States Circuit Court, and speaking of Harasthy, say he conducted his depart-ment in a very careless manner. He was sometime-absent for days at time, and hars of gold were carried

about the building in the hands of persons who had preperly nothing to do with the bars.

The Jury recommends the passage of an act by Congress prescribing, particularly, the duties of efficers in different positions, and specifying a minute waten of checks, so as to reach every operation and sable any loss to be traced at once to its source. They recommend, also, the crection of a new Mint building, the present one being entirely unfit for its purpose.

purpose.

The same Jury has reported on the condition of our steamships. The say that most of the sea-going steamers are good boats, but there are numerous violations of the law in the following points:

Requisite number of pumps on board steamers are not always supplied.

ing apparatus, in case of fire, in many instances is not fur

engineers, in most cases, exercise their own discretion in g the safety-valves when they stop, me instances, the plates of, or sheets of iron in, bollers are

not stamped.

The law in relation to the use of fusible metal, so placed as to best when the heat reaches the highest working pressure allowed, and other metals to melt at ten pounds greater pressure, is not ob-In the matter of Adams & Co., it has been settled

In the matter of Adams & Co., it has been settled that there are \$50,000 in cash to be divided among all the creditors, and an order to that effect has been made in the District Court, but an appeal has been made again to the Supreme Court. The accounts of Naglee as receiver, against whom numerous charges of fraud have been made at various times, have been approved as correct by the Court.

The banking-house of Joseph C. Palmer, formerly Palmer, Cook & Co., has been closed by the Sheriff, at the suit of several persons who have claims against him.

The Common Council of Sacramento City adopted on the evening of the 2d inst., resolutions instructing the financial agent of the city in New-York to have ,000 circulars printed, which he shall distribute among persons presenting bonds or coupons of the city for payment; and these circulars shall notify the bondholders that the city cannot continue to pay the present rate of interest, and "requiring" them to give up their bonds, and take new ones bearing six per

ip their bonds, and take new ones bearing six per cent annual interest, payable annually. The Council repealed the resolutions the next evening.

About a week before, the Grand Jury of the county had stated in their report that if the present rate of taxable in the city—\$4.90 on every \$100 of taxable property—be kept up, the Corporation must become bankrupt.

The Mariposa ranch, belonging to Fremont, contains \$6,500 acres, and is assessed at \$753,000. Under a late decision of the Supreme Court, this ranch is to be sold for delinquent taxes unloss they are soon paid.

R. A. Lockwood, who was loss on the Central America, is charged on the Assessor's book of Mari-

R. A. Lockwood, who was lost on the Central America, is charged on the Assessor's book of Maripoca County, as the owner of 3,500 acres of land in Bear Valley, assessed at \$362,000.

Dr. Bates, late State Treasurer, indicted for emberging \$124,000 from the State Treasury, was tried last week in Sacramento. The Jury disagreed—seven for conviction and five for acquittal. This was the second trial, the former trial having resulted likewise in a disagreement of the Jury. He is to be tried once more, and this time in Placer County, a change of venue having been granted on his application.

James Hennessey, one of the Vigilance Committee Exiles, has commenced a suit in Nevada against 40 of the more prominent and wealthy members of that body, and claims \$25,000 damages.

Judge Coon of the Police Court of this city has decided that the game of rondo is contrary to law, and has sent one offender to the county jail. This decision has had the effect of closing about forty places in this city where the game was played publicly.

High Maas is to be said in the French Catholic Church here to-day for the repose of the soul of M. Dillon.

On the lat inst., the ship Aurora sailed for China with 600 Chinese passengers, and on the 2d the bark

On the 1st inst., the skip Aurora sailed for China with 600 Chinese passengers, and on the 2d the bark Lucy M. Hale, cleared for Melbourne, with 120 whites, most of whom are going to try their luck in the Australian mines. It is to be presumed that most of them are Australians who came to California in 1849,

A Dutch bark arrived an the 26th ult., with 76 Chi mise passengers, of whom 45 were women and 18 children. This is the largest shipment of Chinese family stock which has ever arrived here in one day. By slow and small additions, however, there have some to be a considerable number of Chinese families

The miners of San Andres, Calaveras County, and The miners of Sau Andres, Calaveras County, and equa Fria, Mariposa County, have lately held meetings and resolved that Chinamen shall not be permitted to hold mining claims as proprietors, or work them as employees, in those districts. This is equivalent to declaring that any Chinaman who persists in staying after that time shall be subject to robbery, abuse, beating and death itself, if he prove very stabborn, and they who inflict these punishments shall be supported by public opinion. I saw lately a paragraph, taken from the Paris Constitutionnel, to the effect that the great cause of the hatred borne toward the Chinese in California, by the American miners, is that the sobriety and industry of the former are a constant represent to the bileness and dissipaminers, is that the sobriety and industry of the former are a constant reproach to the felleness and dissipation of the latter. The terms used may be too strong, but the Chinese are certainly more orderly, industrious and sober than any other class of our population. All those persons in San Francisco who are in the habit of dealing with the Chinese, agree that they are more punctual and trustworthy than American debtors.

Thanksgiving, on the 25th ult., was celebrated here with probably more zeal and spirit than even in old New-England. The sales of fowl in the market showed that 4,000 wild goese and ducks, 1,700 tur-

New England. The sales of fowl in the market showed that 4,000 wild geese and ducks, 1,700 turkeys and 1,100 chickens were purchased for the occasion. Turkeys sold at 40 cents per pound, ducks, according to their kinds, at from \$1 to \$2 per pound, mallards and canvass backs at \$1 each, chickens at \$1 each, quails at \$2.50, and eggs at 75 cents per dozen. Our game market is abundantly provided just now. The meat of the elk, antelope and deer is as cheap as beef, 25 cents per pound at retail, and very abundant. Wild ducks and geese are so numerous on the shores of the bays of San Francisco, San Pablo and Luisum that their meat is the cheapest in the market, and it is estimated that 15,000 of all kinds are brought to this city for sale every week.

The work on the bridge across the Sacramento riveral Sacramento is progressing slowly. The people of Marysville are taking about getting out an injunction, and the City Council has had the matter under consideration, but they have taken no steps yet in the Courts, and unless they move soon the bridge will be completed before the injunction is issued. The builder says the work will be done in ninety days.

Some cohrous earths found near Diamond Springs in Eldorado County, are being used in Sacramento for making red, brown, slate and ash-colored paints—a sight progress in domestic manufacture.

in Eldorado County, are being used in Sacrameno for making red, brown, slate and ash-colored paints—a slight progress in domestic manufacture.

Besides that, peanute have been found to thrive, and it is hoped that the exportation of gold to pay for that luxury will be stopped.

The number of children between 4 and 18 years of age in San Francisco is 9,024, and the girls have a majority of 149.

Mr. Samsevain who has commenced the manufacture of "sparkling California," intended to be a domestic rival to champagne—will send a specimen of his wine to President Buchanan. This is an advertising dodge, but perhaps it is worthy of mention in The Tribune. Mr. Samsevain and his wine maker, say the wine with age, will equal the best champagne of France. The wine maker is a man imported expressly to make sparkling California, had worked in the establishments of Auger at Moet, Madame Chequot at Rheims, and Jacqueson at Chalons, three of out at Rheims, and Jacqueson at Chaions, three of the most famous wine makers in Champagne.

# SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The bark Fanny Major, Capt. Lawton, arrived in port yesterday, about noon, with news from Honolulu to the 7th inst.—three weeks later than previous ad-

A second attempt was made, on the evening of the inthinst., to set fire to the whaleship Arctic, lying in the harbor of Honolulu.

A correspondent of The Polynesian complains of the idleness of the natives, and charges a portion of it to the multitude of religious ceremonies required of them by the winds.

to the multitude of religious them by the priests.

On Sept. 1, in Shantar Bay, John Canning, a native of Sag Harbor, L. I., first officer of the brig Hawaii of Honolulu, and three Hawaiian seamen, were killed by a loose whole coming up under and striking the boat in which they were fast to another whale.

The Government has made such advances to parties in Boston, who offered to construct a steamer, as will doubtless secure a good boat at an early day.

The arrival of whalers in October has been more this year than last, owing to the large namber of yes-

The arrival of whalers in October has been more this year than last, owing to the large namber of vessels ermising in the Kodiack and Bristol Bay grounds. Up to Oct. 20, 1856, the total arrivals reported at all of the control of which 13 were from the Ochotak, of which 48 vessels were from the Kodiack or Bristol Bay, and 13 from the Ochotak Sea. About 20 vessels this season in the Ochotak Sea. About 20 vessels this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak are 70 vessels in port. We have in port, Oct. 28, this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this season in the Ochotak are 70 vessels in port. We have in port, Oct. 28, this season in the Ochotak and about the same cruised this institute and the Indians who had associated with him refused to fall under the banner of Vicario, and he was obliged to flee toward Yguala, his old stumping security awaited him by associating his forces with those of Cobos and Moreno of

under charter for Fanning's Island last July, returned on Saturday last with about 80 tuns of coconnut oil, which was pressed in about two months time. Pan-ning's Island Lartor is in N. Isl. 32 49, and W. Ion. 159-20, and Is on one of the many circular islands which abound in the Pacific Ocean. It produces little election recomments of which there are an about le than cocoanuts, of which there are an abundance else than cocoanuls, of which and the settlers are constantly planting more, and the settlers are constantly planting more.

A letter from Messes, Gilman & Co., dated Lahaina, Oct. 19, gives the following:

"Captain Baker, of the bark Ocean Wave, from the Arctic, reports the less, August 25, of the ship Indian Chief, Huntley, by the staving in of the bow of the ship by a cake of ice. The shock was so light that it was not thought to be serious. The captain, however, gave orders to try the pumps, and found that the ship was filling fast, and had barely time to take to the boats. The ship had 550 barrels stowed down this season, and was boiling out at the time of the accident, and went down with "hot pots." The captain, first and second officers and men after heigh the accuse, and went down with hot pots. The captain, first and second officers and men, after being exposed some three days in the open boats, in very inclement weather, succeeded in reaching Plover Bay. The captain thinks that the third mate's boat mus have been lost—as he was not a very energetic man, and it required all the energy of the captain and offi-

and it required all the energy of the captain and offi-cers to keep the men alive.

The Vixen reports that the French authorities at the Marquesas had had some difficulties with the natives in the celebrated Valley of Typee, where the cannibals desired to sacrifice a woman on the occasion of some of their heathen orgies, but the French Governor in-terfering, saved the woman, not however without a show of resistance on the part of the natives, which resulted in several of them being shot before quiet was

The clipper John Land sailed from Honululu for New-Bedford on the 4th inst. with a cargo of whale oil, sperm oil and whalebone, valued at \$635,556.

### JAPAN.

Capt. Hosmer, of the bark Messenger Bird, which had arrived at Honolulu from Hakodadi, reports the Japanese quite friendly, but they had nothing to trade. Fresh beef even could not be got, as their religion forbids the slaughter of cattle. Fruits and vegetables were obtained in plenty.

#### SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steame Lima, Capt. Bloomfield, from Callae Nov. 26, arrived at Panama Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.

CHILI.

Three cases of fraud in Chili have come to light during the past fortnight. A clerk of a business house in Santiago has been detected in appropriating his employer's funds, and no less than \$100,000 is said to have been spent by him at the gaming-table. In Valparaiso, a Mr. Bernal, a retail dealer, who for some time past had forged bills to meet his liabilities, committed suicide by leaping from a boat into the sea. The amount of his forgeries is set down at \$100,000. In the Commissary of Marines office a defalcation of \$29,000 has been discovered. The heads of the department have been arrested until the matter is investigated.

The steamer Constitution (insured in England) was CHILI.

The steamer Constitution (insured in England) wa lost on the bar of the river Maule; passengers a crew saved. The cargo which consisted of provisio for the destitute inhabitants of the district, was lost.

for the destruic inhabitants of the district, was lest.

Congress is still in extraordinary session, and progresses slowly with its labors. A law authorizing the raising of a loan of \$7,000,000 to complete the Valparaiso and Southern Railroads have been passed. Large grants have been made toward the erection of Custom-Houses, wharfs and other public works.

The works of the electric telegraph between Santiago and Tales are progressing and will be com-

The works of the electric telegraph between Saniago and Talca are progressing, and will be completed in a short time.

The Chilian war steamer Esmeralda had sailed under secret orders for Cobija for the purpose, it was surmised, of claiming an American vessel seized by the Bolivian authorities in the port of Santa Maria—the right of sovereignty over which is in dispute between Bolivia and Chili.

The affair of the seizure of the "Sportaman" is not

Solivia and Chin.

The affair of the seizure of the "Sportsman" is not testified by the American Minister.

Mr. Philip E. Barnes has been recognised as Consul

BOLIVIA.

The revolutionary party in this Republic have entirely triumphed. Dr. Linares is acknowledged Provisional President, and Gen. Cordoba, the ex-ruler, has fled from the country.

CALLAD, Nov. 97, 1857

Callao, Nov. 27, 1857.

Another revolution in Lima has just been nipped in the bud, and the principal persons connected with it have been arrested; and at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst. Gen. Castillo and several others were brought to Callao and sent on board the Government steamer Ucayali, previous to their being sent out of the country.

the country.

The boast of our Government, that Americans abroad shall be protected, is now very likely to be put to the test in consequence of the authorities in Callao prohibiting foreign mechanics from working at Callao prohibiting foreign the state of the state their respective trades (those connected with the shipping interest) unless they renounce their allegiance and embrace that of Peru; upon their doing which they are immediately compelled to do military duty. As the majority of these mechanics are Americans, they very properly called upon Mr. Clay, the American Minister. He has taken the matter in hand, but

as yet very little progress has been made.
Our advices from the South are very as far as the revolutionists are concerned, important. The allied Protectorate has expired by limitation, and we may very reasonably suppose that the Chincha Islands are again in the power of Vivanco. The Government steamfor Loa arrived here day before yesterday, and the Apurimac had sailed from Islay to overtake her, but she escaped. The steamer Huaras is at the Islands, as also the brig Guise, and they both, ere this, must be the prizes to the frigate. Meantime, the Government have got possession of Islay, and it is here reported that the frigate Apurimac was going to shell the town, but the H. B. M.'s ship Alarm protested against their so doing, and prepared to enforce the protest, so they abandoned the idea.

The Andalusia of Baltimore is ashore on the Camo

tal in this bay. She is now throwing cargo overboard to lighten her, and a steamer is alongside to render her assistance when she may require it.

# GUATEMALA.

Exclusive of the city, and within the limits of the

Exclusive of the city, and within the limits of the republic, the deaths by cholers for the menth ending on the 20 inst, have been 1,317, according to the data furnished by the various departments.

On the 11th inst, a body of men, numbering 52, assembled near the town of Esceninla with a view of attacking that place. Gen, Solares took immediate measures to resist and send two detachments of troops to attack them from different sides. They were taken by surprise, and after 15 minutes' resistance, were completely routed, with a loss of four killed and several wounded; they also left behind them several horses and nules and some arms. The troops had a sergeant killed and three men wounded. Since then steps have been taken to have them pursued and destroyed.

royed. Between the 1st and 10th of the month we had several slight shocks of earthquakes. Since then some thers have occurred.

Our advices from Honduras represent the cholera as

isappearing.
In San Salvador there has again been a series of In Sau Salvador there has again been a seried carthquakes. At Cojutepeque they commenced on the 6th inst., and at 11 o'clock a. m. there was a most severe shock, represented as being even more so than that which destroyed the City of San Salvador in 1851. Eight other severe shocks were felt through the day, and many of the houses and public buildings suffered greatly. The inhabitants slept that night out of their houses. In Old Salvador the shocks also were obliged to walk in the or their noises. In Old Salvador the shocks also were very severe. Pedestrians were obliged to walk in the middle of the streets to escape the falling tiles from the houses. Since the above date several other shocks have been felt, but none of a severe character.

# WESTERN MEXICO.

ACAPULCO, Nov. 27, 1857.

The affairs of Tixtla, Chelaps and Chilpanzingo have had their day, and have passed away to be numbered with the things that were. Vicario and Juan Antonio have been beaten and driven from pillar to post, until they were unable to find a resting place, so hotly pursued were they by the forces of the two Alvarez. In the mean time Juan Antonio died, and the Indians who had associated with him refused to rally under the banner of Vicario, and he was obliged to flee toward Yguala, his old stumping ground, where a greater security awaited him by associating his forces with those of Cobos and Moreno, who were hovering around, but as yet had made no demonstration against that place.

The Indians in this dilemma disbanded and returned to their mountain fastness, leaving a clear field for Gen. Alvarez to operate against. On the 1st inst, the Government troops that had recently entered Cuernavaca in triumph, under the command of Gen. Gonzalez and Col. Buenrostro, met with a signal defeat in the pass of "Plantanillos," and the leaders were most unfortunately killed.

of a hurried flight, until they arrived at this pass, which is about two leagues from Yguala. Here they were joined by this devil Vicario, and the whole united forces of the reactionists were at once secreted. so as to deceive their etemies. The Government troops got well into the pass—which is represented as very difficult—when the reactionists charged upon them with all their force from the more favorable localities around. Of course the Government troops were hemmed in, and no alternative was left them but to hemmed in, and no alternative was left them but to fly or cut their way through a shower of balls. Gen. G. was the object of revenge of the revolutionists, and he was soon left dead upon the field by his flying troops, while the loss of arms and ammunition was severe indeed. Cobos, Moreno and Vicario after this returned to Cuernavaca, where they indiscriminately rifled stores and levied contributions, which were immediately complied with for fear of greater harm than had already been done. At last accounts these practions, sweet-scented defenders were in possession of Cuernavaca and Yguala, but the Government had sent a force of 2,000 men, who would doubtless soon tell the stary of 2,000 men, who would doubtless soon tell the st

# LATE AND INTERESTING FROM GREYTOWN. End of the Walker Expedition. CAPT. PAULDING SQUELCRES THE MAN OF DESTINY.

WALKER AND HIS MEN ARRESTED. WALKER'S ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY.

PROCEEDINGS AT GREYTOWN.

Gen. Walker has been rescued from his third fillibustering expedition. On the 8th instant Commodore Paulding landed a small force on Punta Arenas, where Walker and his troops were stationed. The little fillibuster was ordered to surrender, and he obeyed the order promptly, excusing himself by saying that he preferred being taken by Americans and not by British. The main body of his troops were put on board the Saratoga, and are on their way to Norfolk. A few under Col. Frank Anderson who had gone up the river to the mouth of the Serapiqui, are still in Nicaragua. Walker himself, with his Aid-de-camp, Col. McDonald, were taken to Aspinwall by Capt. Engle, and put on board the Northern Light, which arrived here last night.

A passenger informs us that on the passage up he excited very little attention, scarcely more than anybody else. He was about the vessel and played cards with other people, just as though the eyes of two Continents were not upon him. He plays a very good game of euchre-seems to be much more at home in it than when at the head of an army or even a marauding expedition. The passenger was scandalized at seeing so much made of him on his arrival. On the boat the whole affair was looked upon as too contemptible even to excite curiosity. Walker is now at large on parole to appear at Washington. Most of his late friends have deserted him. The very boys who huzzahed for him when he was brought back before now say he ought to be shot. Full details are given below.

REPORT OF THE PURSER OF THE NORTH-

ERN LIGHT.
On the 4th Fort Castilllo and the steamers La Vin gen, Bolivar, C. Morgan, and Ogden were taken by Col. Frank Anderson and fifty men. On the 8th Gen. Walker and all his men surrendered prisoners of war to Commodore Paulding. On the 12th the U. S. sleop of war Saratoga sailed from San Juan del Norte wit 150 officers and men of Gen. Walker's army. Gen. Walker was taken to Aspinwall in the Wabash. Capt. Engle, of the Wabash, came by the Northern Light, bearer of dispatches for the Government.

The steamers had been turned over by Gen. Walker to Garrison & Morgan, but the C. Morgan, the only one which came down the river, was seized by Com. Paulding and put in charge of the American Consul at Greytown.

Col. Anderson still held Castillo. He had three months provisions and six pieces of artillery, which he captured from the Costa Ricans, with abundance of ammunition, which would enable him to maintain his position as long as his provisions lasted,

lowing note to Walker:

lowing note to Walker:

U. S. Steamship Saratoga, 
Off Greytown, Nov. 30, 1857.

Sir: I have been informed through Mr. Green, H.
B. M.'s Consul, that you meditate seizing the English
mail from Costa Rica, with American, English and letters of merchantsof other nativity—besides, there may
be money.—Now, I warn you not to touch it, and to
allow it to come safely to hand here. If you do not,
I will proceed against you without hesitation in the
manner I sent you word the other day. In a few days
the American as well as the English Commodores will
be here, and all your acts of yiolence will then be
more particularly noticed.

Yours, Respectfully.

FRED'K CHATARD, Commander.

Gen. William Walker.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER This communication was sent to Walker through the English Consul, who attached to it his seal of

office, with the British arms, showing that the representatives of both Governments were united in the action they intended to take in case the fillibusters interfered with the English mail from Costa This decided action of Commander Chatard, and

his threat to blow the pirates from the Point with shot and shell, must have dumbfounded the man of destiny; he could make no seply. The next day the following letter was sent to him:

U. S. S. SARATOGA,

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Dec. 1, 1857.

SIR: Lieut, Cilley, the bearer of this, is one of the officers to whom you yesterday offered the gross indignity of threatening to shoot them. Now such an insult to officers of the United States Navy is a national officer of the united States Navy is a national officer. suit to officers of the United States Navy is a national offense. You certainly act with very little policy; for surely, if you were to dare to touch one of my officers I would feel justified to retaliate to the extreme, and would not hesitate to do so. I will lay the matter before the Commodore when he arrives, and no doubt he will feel the insult more deeply than myself. I received your dispatch and will forward it to him.

Repectf. My.

Respectfolly.
FRED'K CHATARD, Commander.

The gross insult which called forth the above, was Walker's threatening to order his soldiers to fire on United States Naval Officers, who had presumed to land on Punts Arenas, should they sgain do so without regarding the hail of his sentinel, or obtaining permission from his officer of the day. A pretty state of affairs, truly, when a burglar takes possession of your house, and prohibits an bonored guest the liberty of roaming your grounds. Walker's sentinels in good sooth! What right has he to place sentinels, or interfere with any man's movements? When taking this letter on shore, Lieut. Cilley very properly again disregarded the sentinel's hail, and marched with his men, armed and ready for action, with their guns loaded with ball and on the full cock, into the presence of the would-be-ruler of Nicaragua. When he saw Lieut. Cilley, with his brave little band of sailors and marines, the grey-eyed man trembled; he found that Capt. Chatard was not to be trifled with, and that Licut. Cilley was prepared to shoot as well as he. Had this infatuated man possessed a grain of common sense, he would have apologized to Lieut. rior.

Cilley; but he did not; and only remarked that "he would be very happy to see the Commodore." In the afternoon the beats of the Saratogs were out practicing the men with the howitzer and small arms; they went near the point below the Transit Company's premises, where a company of Walker's men were stationed. These fools drew themselves up in battle array, as if to resist the sailors had they wished to land, which they had no orders to do; but amused themselves by firing round shot and minnie balls across the point and over the heads of the fillibusters into the sea. This demonstration on the part of the commander of the Saratogs evidently frightened Walker, for that evening he withdrew all his men from the point below the Company's works, and concentrated his whole force around the shanty which he dignified as head-

was sent him on the 2d inst. Was sent him on the 2d inst.

U. S. S. Saratoga, Dec. 2, 1857.

Sir:—As I am entirely opposed to harming any one unless I know I have full right, and very good reason to do so, I wish to notify you in time, that your men on the point are in the way of any shot I may have to fire to bring vessels to; for I am determined to bring all vessels to, so that I may fully inquire into their character. Of course I do not admit your claim to the soil, nor can you yourself in earnest imagine that any nation of the civilized world can do so either.

Respectfully. FREDERICK CHATARD.

Gen. William Walker. Commander.

quarters of the Nicaraguan army. Another letter

To none of these letters from Captain Chatard has Walker been able to reply one word, and now that he is distinctly informed by a United States officer that he has no rights in this country, it is to be hoped he will remove before blood is shed. Captain Chatard has informed the people in Greytown, and we have also been assured by Dr. Green, the British Consul, that Walker shall be sent out of the country by English or American men-of-war, and on this assurance we confidently

To the excellent American Consul, Mr. Cottrell. and to Captain Joseph N. Scott, we are indebted for having Walker painted in his true colors to the estimable commander of the Saratoga; to him truly are the inhabitants of Greytown greatly indebted, and we sincerely trust the United States Government may reward him as he deserves.

Here is a placard which was posted up about

WANTED: For the Commander of the United States size of war Sarators, a Private Tutor, one who understands the rememts of the English Grammar will answer. Apply on board, to Dr. Genza, her British Majesty's Consul, Greytown.

This was posted on the American and British Consulates, the Mayor's residence, the Station-House and Mrs. Stevens's St. Nicholas Hotel. Several officers from the Saratoga came on shore with men; the offensive placards were speedily torn down and great indignation expressed. I never saw gentlemen so excited, and it would have gone hard with the author had he fallen into their hands. The British Consul offered a reward of £20 for the discovery of the perpetrator, and the officers of the Saratoga have sworn his destruction whenever found. It was doubtless the work of some private from the Point.

Commodore Paulding arrived here on the 6th, and soon received news that the pirates, under Anderson, had surprised the garrison at Castillo, and taken all the lake steamers. We were also at once made aware, through the Consul, Mr. Cottrell, that decisive measures would be taken against the fillibusters. In company with the Wabash came the English line-of-battle ship Brunswick and English steamer Leopard. Next day the United States steamer Fulton, from Boca del Toro, came into port, but as the rain came down in torrents, with a very heavy sea outside, nothing was done. Commodore Paulding had sent word to Walker that he considered him a pirate, and would take him and all his men prisoners. Walker sent Capt. Fayssoux on board the Wabash to tell the Commodore that he should resist to the last. This was on the 8th, and Capt. Fayssenx was detained on board the Wabash until the marines and sailors were sent on shore. These united with the men from the Fulton and Saratogs made a force of 750 men; 450 on the Point, and 300 in boats. The force on shore surrounded the fillibus-ter camp, the boats advanced to the headquarters of the pirate chief. An officer thereon jumped on The Wabash is ordered to sail for Aspinwall to-day, and I proceed to give you an account of what has happened here since the last advices. On the 30th ult. Commander Chatard addressed the following note to Walker. prisoner on board the Fulton, just as the steamboat Morgan came down the river. She was immediately surrounded by the armed boats and taken pos ately surrounded by the Ameta and session of for the United States; she was under the command of De Brissot, an old fillbuster with Mr. Macdonard, an agent of Garrison and Morgan. on board. There were also on the steamer 40 or 50 Costa Ricans, taken prisoners by Anderson at Castillo, and on board the steamer La Virgen. As soon as the fillibusters were made prisoners the English steamer Leopard left for Jamaica.

Thus ended the second raid of the filib Nicaragus, and the civilized world are indebted to Commodore Paulding for the prompt action he has taken in the business. Walker and the men wers sent on board the Wabash; Walker's officers on board the Saratoga. A guard of marines was placed in the deserted camp of the filibusters, some placed in the deserted camp of the filibusters, some of whom were hiding in the bushes, plandering provisions, arms and ammunition, with the intention of going up the river to join Anderson. On the 10th all these stragglers were captured, including the agents of the New-York filibusters, Morgan and Garrison—and this day they will all be on their way to the United States, all the men having been transferred to the Sersters, which all be on their way to the United States, which having been transferred to the Saratoga, which vessel proceeds to New-Orleans. Walker alone going on the Wabash to Aspinwall, he having given his parole to proceed to New-York and deliver himgoing on the Wassel to New-York and deliver him-his parole to proceed to New-York and deliver him-self to the United States Marshal there. You may well imagine that the inhabitants of this place are well imagine that the inhabitants of this place are rejoiced at the exodus of these adventurers, and now only await the surrender of Anderson and his party Castillo, who on their arrival here are to be ceived on board a man-of-war. I subjoin a copy of the letter from Commodore Paulding calling upon

Walker to surrender: UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP WARASH.

United States Flace-Ship Warash. Of San Juan del Norte, Dec. 7, 1857.

Sin: Your letter of Nov. 30 was received at Aspin-wall, and sent with my dispatches to the Government. That of Dec. 2 came to hand yesterday.

These letters surprised me with their tone of aniscity and falsification of facts.

Your rude discourtesy in speaking of Capt. Chatard of the Saratoga I pass without comment. The mistake he made was in not driving you from Punta Arenas when you landed there in declance of his guns. In occupying the Point Arenas and assuming it to the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, and you its Commander-in-Chief, pou and your associates being lawless adventurers, deceive no one by their absurdity.

rdity. Lieutenant Cilly of the Saratogs informs me that he was in uniform, and you say he was in plain clothes when you threatened to shoot him. While you use such threats it may be of some importance for you to know that if any person belonging to my command shall receive injury from your lawless violence, the penalty to you shall be a tribute to humanity.

lence, the penalty to you shall be a tribute to humanity.

Now, Sir, you and you and your fellows are here in violation of the laws of the laws of the United States, and greatly to its dishonor, making war upon a people with whom we are at peace; and, for the sake of humanity, public and private justice, as well as what is due to the honor and integrity of the Government of of the Government of the United States, I commund you, and the people associated here with you, to surrender your arms without delay, and embark ir, such vessels as I may provide for that purpose.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant.

Fig. Officer. Commanding U. S. Henry Squadron.

To Get. William Walkers, Punts Arenss.

We have no later news from Castilly, or the inte-

We have no later news from Castilly, or the inte-

GRETTOWN, Dec. 18, 1867. For the last six days the rain has peared des in terrents; the town is flooded. Our alection is over, and Mayor Martin is floored. The day after the Wabash sailed, the U. S. steamer Susqua hanna came in from Key West via Blenfields, where che had called, looking for fiffbusters. On the 15th the British ship Brunswick left for Navy Bay, the only vessels of war remaining in harbor, being the only vessels of war remaining in harbor, being the Channelanna and the Pulten. The latter maker the only vessels of war remaining in harbor, being the Susquehans and the Fulton. The latter makes daily trips to the Colorado, keeping a close watch of that river. A brig was seen far out at sea yester-day, but to-day she is not visible; the weather is so thick our vision does not extend very far. No ves-sel could make a landing on the coast while this

weather continues.

There is a rumor, originating, I believe, on board the Susquehanna, that the treaty with Yrissarri was made for the benefit of Walker, under the suppo-sition that the fillibster had landed, and would cause the transit to be unsafe for passengers, when the United States would be called upon to protect and garrison the line, relieving Walker from the necessity of keeping a force at these points, and making his whole force available against Costa Rica. If

his whole force available against Costa Rica. If
this be so, we may be thankful that the iniquitous
plans of the slave propagandists at Washington
have be frustrated by the prompt and patriotic action of that gallant old sailor, Commodore Paulding.

I have asked Captain Sands, of the Susquehanna,
about this matter, but he can give me no information. Captain Sands also refuses to send up the
river for Anderson and his men, or have anything to
do with them. I few this party are still acting undo with them. I fear this party are still acting under Walker's orders, and will hold out at Castille possibly be joined by some malecatents from the in-terior, again plunging Nicaragua into civil war. The United States Naval Commander should certainly have taken some measures to expel Anderso and his band from the country: 'twere better for th and his band from the country; twere better in safety of life and property here, that the pirat safety of life and property here, that the pirate safety of life and property here, that the pirate safety of life and property here. chief who exercises such an influence over his fol-lowers should have been left in the country, rathethan that a guerilla party should remain to pillage us, unconstrained by Walker's authority or influ ence. The Commodore will have to return and

complete his good work.

I send this by the steamer Trent, for Aspinwall.

#### WALKER SHEDDING TEARS. From The Panama Star.

Our Aspinwall correspondent states it is reported that Walker shed tears when he hauled down his flag on surrendering to the United States forces. Hestates, further, that the captain of the Brunswick expressed his intention of dislodging Walker if the United States Commodore did not do so, and that Walker and his men had resolved to fight to the death before surrendering to the British, though they had determined to yield to the United States authorities. A mine was laid with all the spare ammunition, and the British were to have been blown to eternity. Walker was well provisioned, and had plenty of munitions of war. Among the prisoners brought down the river on the steamer were two descriers, who would have been shot had not Walker been compelled to surrender.

#### AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

From The Panama Star, Dec. 13.
Our latest dates from the capitals of the various epublics are: Guatemala, Nov. 23; Cojutepeque Salvador), Nov. 21; Granada (Nicaragua), Nov. 21

(Salvador), Nov. 21; Granada (Nicaragua), Nov. 21; San José (Costa Rica), Dec. 2. In Guatemala the census has been deferred until the cholera ceases its ravages. An attempt at revolution near Esquintlas was made and immediately put down

by the Government.

In Salvador a number of violent shocks of earthquake have been felt at Copitipeque and the old city of San Salvador. They are reported as being quite as severe as those of the great earthquake of 1854.

The Fair of San Miguel was a dull one, and the price The Fair of San Miguel was a dult one, and the price of Indigo very low.

From Nicaragua we learn that Gen. Martinez has been elected President—only eight votes being given against him. The papers say nothing of the where abouts of Mr. Carey Jones.

The National Assembly met on the 8th of November at Managua, and President Martinez was inaugurated on the 15th.

The most active presentions have been taken by

rated on the 15th.

The most active precantions have been taken by the Nicaragian Government to make a strong and energetic war against Costa Rica. Gen. Herez is in Rivas with 700 troops raised in the Occidental Department, to which force will be added an equal one by Gen. Martinez. He will place himself at the head of the force.

the forces.
The Government of Costa Ries has manifested a desire to arrange matters with Nicaragua, as soon at Constitutional Government is established.

Commerce has suffered a great deal in consequence the seige of San Carlos, also the blockade of the dressed to the Government of Nicaragua, in which they ask if the Nicaraguan Government should make

they ask if the Nicaragian Government should in a treaty with Costa Rica, that a clause should be seried to indemnify them for their losses. tried to indemnify them for their losses.

From Costa Rica, we learn that the express, with
from Costa Rica, we learn that the express, with
from San Jose for Europe, found Hipps's
for in possession of fifty of Walker's men, and
for intelligence to the cap

Webster has gone on a mission of some kind to Nicaragua, and Gen. Canas, who was sent to arrange the pending questions between the two Republics, was about to return.

of "Bens-merito de la patra." Congress had adopted the decimal system for coinage weights and measures. The coffee crop is calculated this year at between \$0 and \$0,000 quintals, prices still continue high. We are compelled to omit our correspondence until our

Drath of an old Printer.—Samuel Wright Minor, probably the oldest printer in Georgia, died recently in Mason. He was born in Queen Anne's co., Md., in the year LTSI, and was the son of Col. Wm., Minor, an officer in the Revulutionary army. His first adventure in business was the publication of The Athens Gazette in Georgia, and he signalized his paper by presenting the first suggestion of General Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Subsequent to this he became the publisher of several Democratic papers, but latterly josned the "American party," and his last act of a political character was to deposit his vote for their Gubernatorial candidate. Extremely feeble he tottered to the Mason Court-House for this purpose, and never left his house alive afterwards.

A Labra Natura.—A queer specimen of the pota-tor family was laid upon our table yesterday, though the courtesy of Mr. Shelbert, a bachelor gentleman who produced it in the garden attached to Sportsman Hall, in the Seventeenth Ward. It was an entir who produced it in the garden arisance to Sportsman Hall, in the Seventeenth Ward. It was an entir colony of potatoes, springing from the bady of a pro-life mother, numbering altogether no less than fiftee perfectly formed bulks, the largest from whence the colony spring, being about the size of a goose egg.

A number of the persons engaged in the burning of A number of the persons engaged in the burning of the November edition of The Social Revolutionist Free-Lovers' organ, of which account has hereofore been given, were on Tuesday of this week brough the fore H. Walker, esq., of Berlin, on charge of riot complaint having been preferred by the redoubtable Frank Barry. There were four gentlemen and nineladies of the culprits, embracing some of the most respectable people of the town. Barry, as prosecuting witness, was called upon the stand to give his test mony, but among the prisoners he could identify only one lady as having been engaged in the affair. Hetought that while trying to rescree his document night that while trying to reserve his document in the fair purfoiners, he had received a blow up from the fair purioners, he had received a blow upon the head, but could not tell who struck it, and was not sure that he was struck at all. About that time, he said, his senses seemed to leave him, and he had not fairly recovered them yet, and could not tell whot did happen. The Court was of opinion that in this respect of losing senses, Barry was on a par with all the Free-Lovers, and no other evidence being offered, the prisoners were discharged.

It appears from the Wisconsin State Directory that there are in the State ten redironds in full operation.

there are in the State ten realroads in full operation covering a distance of 1.885 miles, the gross receipt of the same being \$150,000,000. The merchandis covering a distance of 1.885 miles, the gross receipts of the same being \$150,000,000. The merchandise imports reached \$28,000,000. Its reference pertaining to banks affords considerable information. There are eighty-six banks in the State, and seventy-four doing business under the general banking law, with an aggregate capital of \$5,815,000. The total amount of circulation issued to such banks is \$3,835,500, and securities assigned in trust to the State Treasurer to the amount of \$11,000,638. The aggregate of specie on deposit \$50,488,15. There are 2,81 common schools in the State, attended by over \$6,000 children. There are twenty colleges. There are one hundred and sixty-five newspapers published, being an increase of over one hundred during the past two years, and a good portion of them are German.

On the lat of January the mode of reckoning cus-

and a good portion of them are German.

On the 1st of January the mode of reckoning currency in Canada will be changed from pounds, sh?!.
lings and pence to dollars, dimes and cents. This is the first step the "Canacks" have taken to Yankse? themselves, preparatory to their ultimate admission into the Confederacy of American Free States.

LATER FROM THE MORNON WAR.

THE REBELLION FULLY ORGANIZATION

Utah Declared Independent. ADVANCE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Junction of Col Johnston with the Main Force.

PROBABLE DECLY RATION OF MARTIAL LAW. Escape of an Indian Agent from State.

DESPERATE PREPARE, ONS AT SALT LAKE From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP IN THE SOUTH PAS S, Oct. 99, 1867. The news received from Col. Alexander's com'

mand to this date is that the inta uded march a? Bear River to Soda Springs had heen abandon and that on Oct. 18 it was moving to ward Heary Fork, which flows into Green River wouth free Fort Bridger. In that vicinity it wall await the arrival of Col. Johnston, Col. Smith's ba ttailon, supply trains and the dragoons. It is pro bable that a depot will be formed in the neighborhood of Post Bridger (of which possession could readily be taken). from which future operations will be directa & At that date the assumption of the command-a i-chie by Col. Johnston, and his arrival at Col Sanith's camp, were not known to Col. Alexander, but the express bearing the information reached him prob

ably on the 19th. A party of Mormons, with which was Perken Rockwell-the same man who is accused of the attempt to assassinate Gov. Boggs of Missouri -out ; off 700 more head of cattle a few days before, direct ly from the rear of the army.

The Mormons have intrusted the command-in chief of their forces to Daniel H. Wells, when they style Lieutenant-General. He dates his on the from Fort Bridger, but is in reality posted with his forces on Bear River. I have heard no estimate their strength.

Two more prisoners were made by Col. Ale E ander's command, on whose persons were four documents issued by Wells, enjoining them to retae the progress of the army by burning grass, stealin cattle, destroying trains, or any other means shoe of taking life. One of them is named Taylor and L the other Stowell. The two prisoners taken previously prove to be brothers of the notrious " Bil Hickman. The younger of them has been sent to Salt Lake City with a message or a letter, of the contents of which I am uninformed, the elder being retained as surety for his return. A prisoner be also been made to-day in Col. Smith's camp, who confesses that the Mormon band which burned the trains on Green River endeavored to employ him to

steal cattle, &c. Brigham Young has sent a lengthy document to Col. Alexander, covering several pages of foolscap paper, which seems to be a protest against the progress of the troops and a defense of his own attitude. No further account of its contents has

reached es. An order was issued by Col. Johnston several days since prohibiting any one from passing or sending any message across Green River westward without special authorization. The object, I presume, is to prevent the Mormons from gaining information of the movements of the supply trains and of the troops which will act as their escort. To those conductors of trains who had entered into bonds to deliver their goods in Salt Lake Cita before a certain date he has given official copies of this order, to insure them against responsibility for their detention. Mr. Irwin, for instance, the sgent of Livingston, Kincaide & Co., sutlers to the 2 Dragoons, has in his trains goods which he is under bonds of \$30,000 to deliver there before January 1.

There is a Mormon train between us and Fort Laramie which is said to belong to the church and to be freighted with private property of Brigham Young. Col. Johnston passed it at the beginning Laramie. During his stay there it caught up, and its conductor, a man named Groesbeck, called on him to request a passport to enable his train to preceed to Sait Lake City. The Colonel had not at that time heard of the burning of the three supply trains on October 5 (although, from his request, it seems probable that Mr. Groesbeck had received news of the affair), and answered that he knew or a reason why he should grant anything of the kind that if a state of peace existed in Utah the trails would of course be able to go on, passport or inpassport, but if a state of armed hostility existent. nothing would probably be allowed to reach the Mormons in the nature of supplies. Mr. Grossbek and his train then proceeded, but he has probable drawn off from the road and laid up for the Winter, or else he is endeavoring to reach Salt Lake City by some intricate route far from the main road. All trace of him further than seventy or eights miles beyond Laramie seems to be lost; but it will be impossible for his train, if ever seen again, ted escape recognition. It consisted of sixteen wagens, all gandily painted, and each drawn by six mules.

It has been reported in Col. Alexander's came that Dr. Hurt, the United States Indian Agent, had been seized and hanged by the Mormons. He was almost the only exception in the general exodus of Government officials last Spring, and remained at his post, on Spanish Pork, at the wothern extremity of Lake Uteh, about sixty miles from Salt. Lake City. But Mr. Davidson, a member of the firm of Perry & Co., sutlers to the 10th Infantry, who returned to-day from a journey to Green River, where he had gone to purchase cattle, re ports that he was stopped on his way by a Frenchman, who asked him to read a letter which he had been unable to understand on recount of his imperfect knowledge of English. It proved to be a letter from Dr. Hurt, stating that he had escaped under the protection of a band of Utoh Indiana, and asking where he might find the troops. This letter. the Frenchman said had been brought to him by a Utah Indian, who was present. Mr. Davidson, of course, sent directions by means of which the doctor can reach our camp, and he is expected to arrive daily.

Three of the teamsters belonging to the supply trains which were burnt on the 5th were frozen death in the storm on the 16th. They had traveled back, to the South Pass with their fellow teamster and after comping, on the night of the storm, had become intoxicated with whisky, and wandered, out into the snow.

CAMP IN THE SOUTH PASS, Oct. 25, 1857. Dr. Hurt, the Indian Agent supposed to have been murdered by the Morrions, arrived at one comp on the ereging of the 22d, escorted by twenter